

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

BY AUTHORITY.



PROCLAMATION.

WE, KAMEHAMEHA V., by the
Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands,
King;

DO PROCLAIM,

That it is Our will and pleasure, in pursuance of the provisions of Our Constitution, that the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Our Kingdom, do assemble at the Court House, in Our City of Honolulu, for the dispatch of Public Business, at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday the thirtieth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy.

Given under Our Royal Sign Manual, at Iolani Palace, in Our City of Honolulu, this first day of March, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

By the King,
The Minister of the Interior,
F. W. HUTCHINSON.

DURING the temporary absence of the Sheriff of Maui, Thomas W. Everett, Esq., of Waialae, Deputy Sheriff, will discharge all the duties of the office.

Attorney General's Office,
Honolulu, April 19th, 1870.

With the approval of His Excellency the Minister of Finance, I have this day appointed H. N. Greenwell to be Collector and Boarding Officer for the Port of Kaula, Hawaii.

W. F. ALLEN,
Collector General of Customs,
Honolulu, April 19th, 1870.

THERE are new ideas developed every day; in fact, we are persuaded that the world is making progress. The last new idea we have seen developed is, that a lie becomes a truth by being repeated often; we had observed before, the persistency of some people in that line, but now find that they were working themselves up to this eminently rich idea on philosophic principles.

Last week we gave a letter, written from this city, in which, among other things, it says that a man who finds himself in debt on a plantation "is compelled to re-skip or, under the master and servant's law, go to prison." Every body here knows this to be a lie, but, says the P. C. A., "the best evidence of the truthfulness of it is, that the letter, or portions of it, are thought worthy of being telegraphed and copied into nearly every paper, from Boston to New Orleans." Now most people would think that, so far from being evidence of its truthfulness, would be evidence of its perniciousness only. Most people would think that this is the place to test the truth of any assertion pertaining to this community.

In this same letter, the gifted writer, whose productions are thought worthy of being telegraphed and copied so extensively, makes the following remark: "Under the old Constitution, with a Legislature of two distinct branches, there is no room for doubt but that the Government would be speedily defeated." Perhaps this is one of the statements which becomes truth by being repeated at a distance. It appeared to us to be ridiculous, and we hope the talented author will be kind enough to show us here by what process of reasoning he has arrived at the conclusion that a law could be repealed more easily when two houses were voting upon it, than one—since it would take a majority of both houses to repeal a law, as well as the Royal assent; and in a small house, as the Nobles were, when taken alone, seldom having in any session more than fifteen members, of whom four were Governors and three Crown Ministers—it was impossible to get through anything that was disapproved by the Government. However, we live and learn; but for the author of this letter and his economist, (of the P. C. A.) we must say in the words of the Hebrew poet, "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you."

This elegant letter containing these magnificent truths, remarks that Mr. Ahong "refuses to be employed as a decoy to induce others to come," and after a few sentences farther, remarks that "Mr. Ahong's ultimatum was, that he would try to procure laborers for a term of not more than three years, and wages at eight dollars a month." We can only quote with regard to this sentence, the sentence used by this writer when speaking of the letter of the "old resident" to Mr. Ahong, that "it is a model letter in its way,"—to our apprehension it would seem that one line contradicted the other. It would not seem to us unphilosophical minds or ordinary philanthropists that there is any difference in principle between three years and five, both being short terms—the latter being the term limited by the Board of Immigration.

"For the sake of the Chinese, for the good of this group, and in the interest of sound morality, it is to be hoped that the expedition will prove a failure." In view of his remarks on Mr. Ahong, to the effect that he came here under contract, one would be at a loss to see how the failure of the expedition would prove a blessing to the Chinese. Certainly, Mr. Ahong

has bettered his condition, so have all the other Chinese who have conducted themselves well.

The Pioneer Australian Steamer.

The steamer Wonga Wonga, Captain T. S. Beal, arrived off the harbor of Honolulu at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Monday evening, 17 days from Auckland, New Zealand, and 23 days from Sydney. Owing to the late hour at which the vessel arrived, she was unable to enter the harbor until Tuesday morning.

It is with pleasure that we chronicle the arrival of this, the pioneer vessel, on a route which it is to be hoped, will hereafter be permanently occupied by first-class lines of steamers. The Wonga Wonga brings all told 170 passengers. By the Sydney Herald of March 26th, we learn that the steamer City of Melbourne, was to follow in the line in one month, and that on the sailing of the Wonga Wonga, passengers were already booked for her. The Sydney and Auckland papers are quite sanguine of the success of the line. The following from the Auckland Weekly Herald gives the time proposed to be made by the steamers:

Time Table for the Mail Service by the California New Zealand, and Australian Mail Line of Packets:—

OUTWARD—
To leave Sydney—
30th March, 1870
27th April, 1870
24th May, 1870
21st June, 1870
18th July, 1870

And each month following to leave Sydney on the last day of the month, and to leave Auckland on the 7th of the following month.

The steamers to leave Sydney at 4 o'clock, p. m., and Auckland at 2 o'clock, p. m., respectively, on the above appointed days.

INWARD—
To leave Auckland—
30th March, 1870
27th April, 1870
24th May, 1870
21st June, 1870
18th July, 1870

The steaming time advertised is as follows: Sydney to Auckland, 3 days; Auckland to Honolulu 16 days; Honolulu to San Francisco, 10 days; San Francisco to New York, 6 days; New York to Liverpool, 9 days.—45 days right through.

Although the first trip from Auckland does not come up to the proposed time between that place and Honolulu, Capt. Beal, an experienced Commander, is quite sure that the time can easily be made by the steamers now in the line. The superiority of this route for mails and passengers from Australia to Great Britain over that by the way of the Isthmus of Suez, is evident as shown in the time occupied in making the trip on the two routes: that by the way of Suez being 31 days via Marseilles, and 56 days direct to Southampton, the latter being the route usually taken, while the proposed time by this route is 47 days. Another great advantage is the favorable climate of the latter route. The actual traveling expenses of the Suez route for first-class passengers, is six hundred dollars, while the same expenses on the San Francisco route will not exceed four hundred dollars.

The passengers brought by the Wonga Wonga will proceed to San Francisco in the Idaho, and the former vessel will sail on her return trip to Auckland on Thursday (to-morrow).

It is probable that a quantity of Island produce will be shipped by the Wonga Wonga to Australia where it will no doubt meet with a good market.

It will be gratifying to see our planters and merchants ready to try the new market opened to them by this line of steamers, and we venture to predict that it will not be long before a fair proportion of our produce is shipped to the Australian market, where they will undoubtedly meet with a ready demand.

The Wonga Wonga is a fine iron steamer of 1000 tons, we cannot give a better idea of the ship and officers, than the following from the New Zealand Herald of April 23:

"We may remind our readers that the mail for the United Kingdom, via San Francisco, closes to-day, 1 p. m. for ordinary letters, and for registered letters and newspapers at 11 a. m. The vessel selected for the honorable task of pioneer of the line—the Wonga Wonga—is a fine vessel of 1000 tons. She is full of passengers, who are fortunate in sailing in a vessel so well commanded and officered. Captain Beal was formerly in command of the Panama Company's steamer Bahr, and consequently is well known in New Zealand; and Mr. Shuttleworth, the chief officer, is quite an old friend, having been formerly in the A. S. N. Company's employ, and having brought out the N. S. N. Company's steamer Abner from home. The A. S. N. Company's mails and passengers on board at 1 p. m. to-day, and the Wonga Wonga leaves Auckland Harbor on her ocean voyage at 2 p. m. We wish her good speed, and hope that she will bring back with her a good cargo of mail and passengers. No doubt but she will be a success."—Advance Advertiser.

About Coins.

We have heard many remarks regarding the different value of coins current among us; and we give the following, as it seems necessary for the information of the public.

A five franc piece is the same weight as two American half dollars; so likewise two American dimes, or four American quarters, are the same weight as a five franc piece. The five franc piece is not equivalent to the statute American dollar, which is not in circulation on account of its exceeding the intrinsic value of other coins taken as its representatives.

One Mexican dollar will weigh down a five franc piece, or two American halves, and eight cents in silver besides. Nine British pence do not equal the weight of a five franc piece (or two half dollars), in ten grains. That is to say, that it takes nine British pence and ten grains to balance ten dimes, (or one dollar). Thus it will be seen that any one who takes eight pence for a dollar, will lose on every dollar, and, continuing the operation, would make a most unprofitable business. We can not say that he would be doing as well by taking

two ten-cent pieces for a quarter, but he would be acting quite as reasonably. It is often said that eight pence cost a full dollar; we are of the opinion that if anybody has a five franc piece, or two American dollars, and wants to buy eight pence with them, he can be accommodated at Messrs. Bishop & Co.'s or at the Treasury, to the extent of the stock in those institutions have on hand, and are quite sure that if he would like to exchange a five-dollar piece for forty-eight pence, there would be no difficulty in his effecting the transaction.

We publish the following correspondence at the request of Mr. J. H. Wood. It will explain itself. We cannot see the connection between this correspondence and Mr. Wood's remarkable bill, published in this paper two weeks ago:

NUUANU PLANTATION, April 13, 1870.
M. Raplee, Esq., Director of Government Press, Honolulu.

SIR:—My attention has been called to a communication addressed by me to the Bureau of Immigration, published in your issue of the 6th inst. It would seem that the Hon. Board has in its combined wisdom, deemed it for the interest of this community that it should select and furnish for publication in the Government organ, a portion only of the correspondence which has recently passed between the Hon. Board and myself, respecting laborers imported by said Board under contract, and whose contracts have been assigned to myself and numerous others.

It is perhaps to be regretted that the benevolence of the Hon. Board should have led the gentleman to such haste in gratifying your readers with something "interesting," as to cause the communication in question to be published without either apprising its author, or acknowledging its receipt, but as such is the fact, and as you have no doubt it will be interesting to your readers, "as developing ideas somewhat peculiar and unusual," permit me Sir to furnish herewith for publication in your next issue, the correspondence which preceded and led to that already published.

Possibly your readers may find therein, cause for "peculiar and unusual" in the style of business transactions "therein developed" between the Hawaiian Government, through its Bureau of Immigration, and its citizens, as "peculiar, unusual," and reprehensible, as it is of grave importance to those citizens.

Trusting it will accord with your pleasure to afford room in your next issue for the accompanying communications in the order of their dates.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. WOOD.

[COPIED]
Honolulu, Jan. 19th, 1870.

SIR:—I am directed to inform you that Toru, a Japanese, who came by the Suez, and is now in your service, has expressed a desire to return to his own country, and the Japanese Ambassador, now in this country, desires that he may return by the vessel which they have chartered for this purpose. The Board of Immigration will make to you a reasonable return for that portion of his passage money which you have paid on his arrival, and which may be decided after due consideration, ought to be paid to you in view of the fact that he has not served out the entire time agreed.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. T. GELICK,
Sec'y. Board of Immigration,
To J. H. Wood, Esq., Nuuanu Valley.

[COPIED]
NUUANU PLANTATION, Jan. 27th, 1870.
His Excellency F. W. Hutchinson, Minister of Interior, President of the Board of Immigration.

SIR:—Under date of 19th inst. I am informed by the Secretary of your honorable Bureau, that "Toru (alias Toku) a Japanese in my employ, has expressed a desire to return to his own country; and that the Japanese Ambassador recently in this country, desire that he may return in the vessel which they chartered for the purpose. The Board of Immigration will make to me a reasonable return for that portion of his passage money, which I paid on his arrival, and which may be decided after due consideration, ought to be paid to me, in view of the fact that he has not served out the entire time agreed."

Your Excellency must be aware, that this man is held by me by virtue of the laws of the kingdom, and a special contract which he voluntarily entered into, with yourself as Minister of Interior, and on behalf of the Hawaiian Government, to labor for three years, from June 1868;—that this contract was assigned by Your Excellency, with his ready assent, for a money consideration.

As I understand the nature of such a contract, it is the written evidence of a covenant between two or more parties, each of whom have mutually promised, and bound themselves to perform certain acts by which binding obligations each acquires a right to what the other promises; and that consequently having paid my money for such a contract, and faithfully performed its obligations on my part, I have a right of property in it, of which I can only be deprived for cause duly shown before a proper tribunal.

Viewing the matter in this light, and having his own professed admission through his "Head Master" Saburo, that he was so very desirous to come to this country, and to make this contract, that he even "ran away," taking especial care to keep both his desire, and his coming from his wife, parents and friends. I cannot admit the right, or propriety, on the part of himself or others, to annul his solemn contract on account of a "desire," real or feigned, "to return to his country," which may be but another whim he may repent of within a week. It is but a short time since he was very desirous to throw up the contract, and make money with Maj. C. H. Jold; since which, he has had other various projects under contemplation.

In regard to the "reasonable return" for that portion of his passage money which I paid on his arrival, and which may be decided after due consideration, ought to be paid to me, in view of the fact that he has not served out the entire time agreed." Your Excellency may not be aware that I have a valuable crop awaiting harvest, and that half the laborers absolutely necessary to take it off economically, and in due season; or that I have used every endeavor to procure more without avail; or to what extent the release of this man would harm me; or, not six days prior to the arrival of the Japanese Embassy, I refused more than the full amount which I paid for his contract, and should have refused double the amount paid, for any one I hold.

Although this man has been more expensive, and less profit than any other, having been very sick during the first five months of his engagement,

demanding a large share of my own time in nursing and attendance—under the care of two physicians—a comrade to attend him in his absence—several weeks in the Hospital at my expense. I have told him and his friend Saburo, if he would procure a good man in his place, or, when relieved from my "polka," by the arrival of more laborers, I would release him; upon any other conditions I most respectfully decline.

I might deem this a sufficient reply to the communication from your honorable Board, were it not so extraordinary a nature; (the fact that I hold other contracts of the same character, upon which my business entirely depends, the further fact that all imported labor (which is about the only plantation labor available) is controlled exclusively by the honorable Board, over which Your Excellency presides as President, and the assertion made by Your Excellency to me, personally, since the receipt of the communication from your worthy Secretary, that "as to the man's going or staying, I (the holder of the contract) have nothing to say about it; it being a matter between this Government and Japan."

Under these circumstances Your Excellency will permit me to make a few inquiries which seem to affect my interests in connection with the case in question.

Is the expression of a "desire" to return to their own country, upon the part of the "laborers," under the "Master and Servant" law, to be the ground for their release from obligations of the contract, which we are assured was fully understood, and freely entered into in each individual case? Are those who have been, or may be engaged from the South Pacific and from China, only to await the arrival of Embassies from their respective countries, when they expressed desire to return to their own lands shall receive their respective, not to say partial attention, now paid to similar expressions on the part of my servant "Toru"?

Are the Masters or Employers hereafter to understand that the "desire" of the laborer, the "desire" of Embassies, or the Board, can annul a contract for labor, render inoperative the provisions of the Master and Servant Law, at their pleasure? Your Excellency will also permit me to ask, with all due respect, if the consideration of the honorable Board alone, is to determine the amount of "return" to be made to an employer for the loss of service of a laborer? Again, does the honorable Board assume supreme power to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Kingdom?

Your Excellency may remember that I have been compelled to defend myself before the Courts, and public, upon complaint made in a series of grave charges by this same servant Toru, and that I obtained a clear and favorable decision upon every charge, notwithstanding his case was presented and attended to by gentlemen no less distinguished than the Attorney General, an ex-Attorney General, several Ministers, Your Excellency included, but not without extreme annoyance to my family who were compelled, for the first time, to testify in Court—the mortification of myself and friends—the loss of much valuable time, some money—and if not serious loss of reputation. It was from no good intention on my part.—And that this communication probes a serious wound which has not yet had time to heal.

I would therefore ask with due respect, if I am now to be deterred the right of appearing before the Courts as Plaintiff, in order thereby that I may prove my right as Master.

I will only add that immediately subsequent to my last interview with Your Excellency, I hurried on board the "Comet," had an interview with the Secretary of the Japanese Embassies—Col. Hopper and their Interpreter—in their presence was informed that Toru had represented himself as a Mechanic, (which I know to be false) that he had been deceived, &c., &c., and that it was entirely optional with every Japanese laborer in this Kingdom, to remain here if he was his choice.

Under these circumstances, I hereby most respectfully protest against this man Toru, leaving this Kingdom, or my employ, until he has fulfilled the terms of his contract, or his permission so to do.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

J. H. WOOD.

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Honolulu, March 5th 1870.

SIR:—I am directed by the President of the Board of Immigration, to call your attention to my letter of January 19th, in which you are informed, that the Board will make you a reasonable return for that portion of the passage money, for the Japanese Immigrant, brought here by the Ship Suez, who has been taken from your employment at the desire of the Japanese Commissioner.

I call your attention to the fact that the Government accounts must be closed by the last day of this month, and in order that you may receive the sum of money called for by you, it will be necessary that you inform this Bureau immediately of the amount claimed for the per-ton taken from your employment, with the particulars relating to each claim.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHAS. T. GELICK,
Sec'y.

To John H. Wood, Esq., Nuuanu Valley.

M. ZEVOR: It being admitted that the law of Master and Servant is neither unconstitutional or infamous, I propose to consider its strictness.

The contract system has been, and is now, a necessity, because of the peculiar condition of the islands and the wishes of the people. I am aware that there are persons who, having the ear of the natives, unjustly throw the blame of the system upon the planters, and impute to them a desire to perpetrate it, so as eventually to bring about a system of slavery. With such insinuations I have nothing to do; such assertions it is useless to deny. To know the truth, is to prove their falsehood.

I suppose everybody knows what the feudal system was, and that the working population under that system used to work and work hard, under compulsion, without wages. Before the overthrow of this old system, there came to the islands a system of employing laborers with wages. I refer to the shipping of natives half a century ago—which system has been perpetuated. Native, of course, became accustomed to signing shipping articles long before a single plantation was commenced upon these islands. Our planters did not originate the system.

Silk plantations were attempted early, on what is now called the free system, which, being interpreted, means free to work or free to leave it. But silk-worms have to be fed daily—the older they are, the more they must have to eat—and so the planter found, one elegant morning, that his laborers had gone away, and the silk-worms dead. Did the planter resort to the system of contracts to bind his men or to the law of compulsion? No! he threw his worms out of doors, and abandoned the business.

Sugar was tried. At the time, labor in the vicinity was plenty, and the people wanted both work and wages. The men worked by the day, by the month, or by the job. Everything went on swimmingly, because when those laborers who were tired of the work, or satisfied with the pay, chose to abandon the service, others appeared to fill their places. But there came a time when, owing to increased production, or loss of population in the neighborhood, by death, removal, hula planting in the vicinity, or going to sea, it became necessary to procure others from other places to carry on the work, which work, in those days, was supposed to be of prime advantage to the people, the Government, and to commerce.

Here comes in the responsibility of the system—a system initiated by the natives themselves. They made it necessary, for, when invited to go and work on plantations, they bargained for more permanent employment than day's labor. They justified a guarantee for work long enough to justify a removal, for food, for lodging, as well as wages. They also required a sum of money in advance. Just at this point, I perceive the influence of the shipping system which had been initiated, as I have said; half a century ago. That was carried into the plantation system by the natives themselves for their own protection; at the same time, the planter promised to perform his part, as well as the laborer to his. A mutual system, beneficial to both parties, and equally necessary for both. For greater certainty, the contract was committed to writing, signed, witnessed, etc.

Was anything more just! more reasonable! more necessary? Hence for laborers were necessary; the planter furnished them, and, as a general thing, performed his part of the contract faithfully. In the working of this system, discrepancies naturally arose; servants complained of their masters, and masters of their servants; complaints were constantly brought before the Courts, and thus the law of Master and Servant became a necessity.

The law was drafted by Judge Lee, author of the Land Commission, in free consultation with those to whom the natives are indebted for all their rights.

Read the law. It is twenty years old. Is it not equal? Is it not just? Was it not necessary? Is it not necessary now?

Whoever replies to these interrogatories by saying so, I shall not insult by calling him a fool, but I will suggest a few other questions, which it will require a wise man to answer. I don't expect him to do it.

1st. If the system of contracts for labor is abandoned, and the law of Master and Servant abrogated, how many weeks would it require to destroy all the plantations?

2nd. If the census of 1870 shall show the number of native men between the ages of 20 and 60 to be about 4,000, how many can be spared for plantations, after supplying the whaling fleet and the Guano Islands?

3rd. If the plantations require 3,500 able-bodied men, how many will be left to cultivate food for the Hawaiian nation?

4th. What is the net profit of a plantation when wages are \$4.00 and food \$8.00 a month?

5th. What would it cost, to pay, and feed, and shelter, 3,500 Europeans and Americans? and what profit would the plantations make, suppose the contract system is continued with such labor?

6th. How many Europeans would have to be imported under what you are pleased to term a "free labor" system, to furnish the plantations with 3,500 steady laborers all the year round?

I pause for a reply. When these few questions are satisfactorily answered, I will ask a few more. Yours,
MAOYER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FROM THE RESIDENCE OF C. B. BISHOP, a Japanese DUCK, with wings out, and resembling a wild duck. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same.

NOTICE!
DURING MY TEMPORARY ABSENCE from this Kingdom, William C. Parker, Esq., of Honolulu, and T. W. Everett Esq., of Waipapa, Island of Maui, will act as my agents, under power of Attorney, for their respective Islands, and any debts contracted with their approval and consent, will be conscientiously repaid by me.

13-4
P. H. TRADWAT.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE W. MACFARLANE is authorized to sign my name by procuration, after this date.
Honolulu, April 5th, 1870.—12-1m.
THEO. H. DAVIES.

J. NOTT & CO.,
Practical Braziers,
COPPER & TIN SMITHS, make every description of work in their line, under Patent or otherwise. They also keep on hand a full assortment of—

Sheet Copper, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Copper Wire, Soft & Brass Solder, Nail Bars, Pressed Buckets Copper, Black and Tinned Rires, Copper Rivets, etc.

Also on hand, a few more of THOSE SPLENDID COOKING STOVES, "Cotton Plant" and "Gray Jacket," together with a variety of Japanese Ware, and many articles useful in the Kitchen. Work on Buildings, such as gutters, eaves, water-pipes, &c. Ship-work will meet with prompt attention at No. 9 Kaula Street.

12-1m

JUST RECEIVED,
PER "VICTORY!"

A Large and Well Selected Assortment

OF—
NOR'WEST LUMBER!

CONSISTING OF ALL SIZES

NORWEST SCANTLING,
" BOARDS, 1 inch, 1 1/2 inch, 1 3/4 inch.
" PLANKS, 2 inch and 3 inch.
" BOARDS, clear planed one side.
" Tongued and Grooved 1 inch and 1 1/2 inch. BOARDS.

White Cedar Shaved SHINGLES.
WE HAVE ON HAND,
Redwood Boards and Scantling, rough and surface planed.
Tongued and Grooved Redwood Boards.
Shaved and Sawn Shingles, Etc.
All of which we offer for sale low.

12-2
LEWERS & DICKSON.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS,
The celebrated McMurtry's Baltimore Oysters, in 1 & 2 lb. cans, and for sale by
BOLLES & CO.

12-2
ASH OARS,
An assortment of sizes, for sale by
BOLLES & CO.

12-2

THE PREMIER IN Hilo, formerly occupied as a store by J. H. CONY, The best business location in Hilo.
Apply to
J. H. CONY, Hilo,
or F. H. HARRIS, Honolulu.

House and Lot for Sale.
ON Liliha Street, owned and occupied by the undersigned. Also, House and Lot on King Street, opposite C. J. Gray & Co's., Soap Works.
W. H. HUDDY.

12-2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA
COLOGNE!

The Undersigned has Just Received
Ex Ka Moi

An Invoice of the above Celebrated Article
In Wicker Cased Bottles,
Of qts. pts. and 1/2 pts.

Warranted the Best Article ever
Imported here.

ALSO, A FINE LOT OF
GOSNELL'S PERFUMES,
SOAPS, POMADES.

Tooth, Nail, Hair and Clothes Brushes,
Florida Water, Murrey & Lanman's,
Essence of Roses,
Essence Bouquet, Toilet Vinegar,

Celebrated Golden Oil!
And La Noblesse Pomade!

In fact Everything in the above Line.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
IXL Pocket Cutlery,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, AND DIRKS.

The Genuine Emerson Razor Strap!
Warranted Good or to be returned.

Also, on Hand,
And Just the Thing now wanted,
A FEW VERY CHOICE
Saratoga Trunks!

Low Prices and Large Sizes.

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
VALISES, CARPET BAGS,
PONCHOS, UMBRELLAS AND VELVET RUGS.

The Best Assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!
IN THE TOWN.

Everything from a Lisle Thread Sock to a
White Neck Tie.

MY DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
Are the Best and Cheapest in the Market.

—ALSO—
A few more left of those
CELEBRATED
GENT'S GAITERS, Vienna make.

While every one should have, there being but
a few more Pairs left, you will do well to
come quick or you are sure to
miss them.

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
BOOTS and SHOES!
HENKERT'S
FINE CALF DRESS BOOTS.

New Invoice of Neck Ties.